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He pointed out that the people's forces "are considerably better equipped than they were two years ago, as increased hits upon U.S. helicopters demonstrate . . . by far the greater part of their armory . . . has been captured from South Vietnamese (puppet) troops . . .; the ratio of weapons captured to weapons lost still considerably favors the Viet Cong (the people's forces), as to a lesser extent do recent casualty estimates."

Baldwin acknowledged that the number of "active supporters" of the people's forces "appears to be increasing." On the other hand, the puppet troops lacked "political stability," "the will to fight," and "public support." Deeply disturbed by the prospect that failure of the U.S. aggression in South Vietnam would further reveal the nature of U.S. imperialism as outwardly strong and inwardly brittle, he wrote that "if the United States should renege on its promise" to win in South Vietnam, "the paper tiger image of the United States . . . would become a powerful psychological liability for Washington's policies in the Orient. "No matter how viewed, the loss of South Vietnam would mean a severe moral, political, and psychological defeat for the United States in the Orient, and also a blow to our military image"

He emphasized that the United States is using South Vietnam as the battleground to try out its "special warfare" and that its failure in South Vietnam would mean the bankruptcy of "its concept of counterinsurgency." While urging greater U.S. military ventures to win the war in South Vietnam, Baldwin had to admit that "the great problem in South Vietnam today is that defeat . . . could come quickly, whereas victory, no matter what is done, is far away."

A report in the Chicago SUN TIMES of the same date said: "Each week it is becoming more and more apparent that the United States is caught in a dead-end street in Vietnam. The war is not being won; on the contrary, it is drifting from bad to worse." The report made it clear that the U.S. change of horses in South Vietnam had got it nowhere. The liquidation of Ngo Dinh Diem last fall "did not provide the solid political base for military operations which had been hoped for. Now, after the latest coup, the guerrillas were more active than ever and staged three raids in Saigon in 10 days. It deplored the fact that "Washington seems progressively to be losing control of events" even in South Vietnam itself.

U.S. TIGHTENS WORKERS' THOUGHT CONTROL

Peking NCHA International Service in English 0913 GMT 23 February 1964--W

(Text) Peking, 23 February--The U.S. Government is tightening thought control over its employees. This was disclosed by U.S. representative Cornelius Gallagher, member of the House Government Information Subcommittee, in an interview with UPI yesterday.

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The Democratic representative from New Jersey told UPI that during the year ended June 1963, the U.S. Government carried out 23,122 lie-detector tests among its employees working in different governmental departments other than the Central Intelligence Agency, which, claiming that such information was of a classified nature, refused to provide it. Most frequently reported purpose for its use of lie detectors involved security matters, Gallagher noted.

Up to June 1963, the U.S. Government, excluding the CIA, owned 525 lie detectors, of which the army had 261, the navy 81, the air force 72, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation 48. There were 656 "authorized lie-detector operators" in the government, according to Gallagher. He proposed an investigation to the subcommittee after complaints had been heard in his constituency over the fascist thought-controlling method used by the U.S. Government.

The figures mentioned above were "preliminary" results after an eight-month investigation, Gallagher said.

PEKING SPURS PROPAGANDA DRIVE IN EUROPE

Hanover DEUTSCHE WOCHEN-ZEITUNG 21 February 1964--G

(Anonymous report: "Peking Agitates in Europe")

(Text) The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY in Berne is the center of Red Chinese propaganda activity in Europe. Although not officially admitted, it has the capability to disseminate news. The material coming from the CPR is distributed from Berne to NCNA offices in Brussels, London and Rome. At the moment Peking is also trying to establish an office in Vienna. Two NCNA representatives have been there for a few weeks. Along with the NCNA representatives, the CPR maintains a number of other propaganda centers in Europe. They are mainly identical with bureaus of Chinese friendship associations or pro-Chinese communist party groups. Two such bureaus exist in Paris, and others in Brussels, Geneva, Zurich and Rome. Other bases are small trade firms, established for that purpose, as well as Chinese restaurants.

To expand the propaganda base, journals have been established and to some extent are distributed free. In Vienna for instance, the pro-Chinese organ RED FLAG has been published since October 1963. It is issued by a splinter group of the Austrian Communist Party, the Revolutionary Communists of Austria. Financing most likely runs through the Albanian Embassy. The Paris journal REVOLUTION, published by Jacques Mansour Verges, is controlled and supported by Peking. It is published in English, French, and Spanish, with 20,000 copies each.